



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,

GEORGE D. NOYES,

Of Hamilton.

Lieutenant Governor,

JACOB MUELLER,

Of Cuyahoga.

Supreme Judge,

WILLIAM H. WEST,

Of Logan.

Treasurer,

ISAAC WELCH,

Of Belmont.

Auditor,

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Of Franklin.

Attorney General,

FRANCIS B. POND,

Of Morgan.

Board of Public Works,

STEPHEN R. HOSMER,

Of Muskingum.

School Commissioner,

THOMAS W. HARVEY,

Of Lika.

Clerk of Supreme Court,

RODNEY FOOS,

Of Clermont.

Common Pleas Judge,

ALFRED S. DICKY,

Of Hamilton.

State Senator,

THEODORE SHERER.

Republican County Ticket.

Representative,

PETER N. WICKERHAM.

Auditor,

DANIEL MURPHY.

Treasurer,

COL. WM. H. GLENN.

Prosecuting Attorney,

ISMA TROTH.

Commissioner,

HENRY H. REDKEY.

Infantry Director,

J. N. BUTTERS.

Coroner,

R. R. ALLEN.

PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Ohio State

Republican Convention, June

21, 1871.

Resolved, by the Republicans of Ohio

in Convention assembled, as follows:

1. The Republican Party of the United

States may well challenge the admiration

and confidence of the country for its

patriotism, courage and wisdom in

preserving the Union of the States for

its justice, firmness and magnanimity

in establishing for all the people, liberty

and equality before the law; for its

gratitude and generous provision for the

national defenders and pensioners; for its

lavish honor and good faith toward

the national creditors; and, generally,

for its successful administration of public

affairs in peace as well as in war.

2. We not only recognize the

thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth

amendments to the Constitution of the United

States as accomplished facts, but, also,

as just, wise and valid articles of organic

law, to be jealously defended and enforced

as parts of the Constitution, now,

hereafter and forever.

3. As it will be necessary and desirable

to obtain from duties on imports a

large portion of the revenue needed to

defray the expenses of the government,

to pay the interest on the national debt

and the principal as it matures, such

duties should be so adjusted as not to

prejudice, but promote the interests of

every section and branch of industry as

far as may be possible.

4. The present administration of the

National Government has vindicated its

right to the continued confidence of the

people. Its success has been illustrated

in the collection of public revenues, and

in the expenses of the government; so

that while taxation has been reduced to

the extent of one hundred millions of

dollars per year, the national debt has

been liquidated to the amount of over

two hundred and thirty millions—a

reduction unparalleled in history. The

administration has been equally successful

in the management of our foreign

relations, and has achieved imperishable

honor in the settlement of our

differences with Great Britain, upon terms

creditable to both countries, as embodied

in the Treaty of Washington. The

head of an administration thus distinguished

by success and statesmanship is

justly entitled to be regarded as a

wise and careful civil magistrate, and

his uniform deference to public sentiment

shows him to be one who the country

may trust, having fully

renewed the pledge made before

entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate,

that he would have no policy of

his own to enforce against the will of the

people.

5. We repeat our commendation of the

policy of subsidies of public lands

to corporations and monopolies; and

having originated the policy of granting

homesteads to actual settlers, we declare

that the public domain should be kept

for our laboring population.

6. We are in favor of the adoption of

a thorough system of civil service

reform, and we indorse heartily the action

of President Grant in selecting the

Commissioners under the recent so-called

civil service act.

7. We unite with our fellow citizens

in every portion of the Union in the

hope that the enemies and remnants

of the war may be speedily and

that the day may soon come when in

every State every citizen may be safe

in life, person, property and civil rights,

and may have the equal protection of

the laws, so that no man who was loyal

to the Union during the great struggle,

may for that reason be the victim of

persecution, outrage and assassination,

and so the most encouraging

may be offered for the removal in all

cases of political disabilities imposed

for participation in the rebellion.

8. We recommend the calling of a

convention to amend the Constitution of

the State.

9. We express our unqualified

approval of the administration of our

present State executive, Gov. R. B. Hayes,

and assure him that our verdict is—

"Well done, good and faithful servant."

Hon. John L. Hughes.

His Record on the Constitutional Amendments.

He Opposes both the 14th and 15th Amendments.

And Presents an Insulting Protest against the 15th Amendment, which the House Refuses to Receive.

REPUBLICANS, READ!

Hon. J. L. Hughes, the Representative

of this county in the Legislature for the

last four years, is again brought forward

by his party as a candidate for re-election.

It is proper, therefore, that the people

should be reminded of the fact, that he strenuously opposed the adoption

of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, and especially dis-

tinguished himself by his bitter and un-

yielding hostility to the latter measure,

by which the right of suffrage was con-

ferred on the colored citizens of the na-

tion.

At the first session after his election,

that is, in January, 1868, the Demo-

cratic party found itself in a majority in

both Houses, for the first time in ten

years, a result which was brought about

by the proposed suffrage Amendment to

the Constitution of the State, which was

the main issue in the election of 1867,

being advocated by the Republicans

and opposed by the Democrats. The

strong prejudices then existing against

Negro Suffrage, caused the defeat of the

Republicans in the Legislature, though

they carried the election for Governor

by a small majority.

On the very first day of the session of

the new Legislature, one of the Demo-

cratic members of the House introduced

a joint resolution to rescind the resolution

adopted the previous year, by the

Republican Legislature, ratifying the

14th Amendment to the Constitution.

This resolution was adopted, and

the ratification of that Amendment

by the State of Ohio, although the

ratification resolutions had been filed in

the archives of the Government at

Washington, and the act of ratification

was complete and final, as far as Ohio

was concerned. The subject, therefore,

could not properly be introduced again

into the Legislature unless by Congress

re-submitting the Amendment to the sev-

eral States, which was never proposed

or thought of. But such was the rabid

hatred of the negro at that time, on the

part of our Democratic brethren, who

have so recently learned to recognize

him as a man and a brother, as well

as a voter, that they determined, if pos-

sible, to defeat the Amendment, which

merely recognized the colored

people as citizens of the United States

entitled to the equal protection of the

laws, and to all the civil rights and im-

munities of white citizens, except the

right of suffrage.

The receding resolutions passed the

House by a strict party vote on Satur-

day, January 11th, 1868, being the first

week of the session. Our Representa-

tive, Mr. Hughes, took an active part

in support of the resolutions, and voted

for them on their final passage. He thus

stands clearly on the record as opposed

to granting the equal protection of the

laws to colored people.

But this is not all. The 14th Amend-

ment also provides that if any State

should deny to colored men citizens

of the United States, it shall be subject

to the action of Congress, and the

Congress shall have power to enforce

the provisions of this Amendment by

appropriate legislation. Mr. Hughes

voted against this Amendment, and

thereby placed himself on record as

opposed to the enforcement of the

provisions of the Amendment by

appropriate legislation.

The Amendment further provides

that no State shall deprive any citizen

of the United States of life, liberty or

property without due process of law; and

that no State shall deny to any person

within its jurisdiction the equal protec-

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Mr. Metcalf Declines the "Prohibition" Nomination for County Treasurer.

Mr. Metcalf Declines the Nomination for Senator.

GREENFIELD, O., Sept. 16, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of the

"News," I notice the report of the

proceedings of the "Prohibition"

Convention (7) which met in your

place on the 9th inst.

I find that said Convention adopted

certain preambles and resolutions,

among which is the following, viz:

"That we this day organize a Pro-

hibition Party in Highland county,

and make such nominations for of-

fices to be filled at the coming elec-

tion, as the Convention may select."

In accordance with the above reso-

lution, the Convention proceeded to

nominate a District and County

Treasurer, and to my great surprise I

find myself brought out as candidate

for Treasurer.

I was aware that a call had been

made for a Convention, and one of

the leaders in the movement invited

me to be present, but I made no

promise. I was not consulted as to

whether my name might or might

not be used in the Convention, for

any office, and had I been so con-

sulted, I should have positively re-

fused.

While I thank the gentlemen of

the Convention for the confidence

they have in me, as a Temperance

man, I cannot endorse all their

preambles and resolutions, and

therefore respectfully, but positively

decline the nomination.

There is no difference between the

gentlemen and myself, so far as the

object to be obtained is concerned,

but in the mode of its accomplish-

ment, we are widely apart.

I am for prohibition. I hate with

perfect hatred the traffic in intoxica-

ting liquors. I look upon it as a

great crime. I place it side by side

with murder, and all the damnable

crimes known in the great cat-

egory; and the man, be he manufac-

turer, or he who peddles it out, is a

criminal, and as God will hold him